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YOUR SUMMER VACATION.

If you take one you will want to keep in touch with home. The best way to do this is to have the Journal mailed to you. Leave your order before starting. We will change the address as often as you desire.

Coal shipments down the Ohio river from Pittsburg are breaking all records. Signs of another coal famine next winter are growing beautifully less every day.

In considering the proverbial ingratitude of republics it should be noted that the pension list is still the largest single item of federal expenditure by several millions.

The police are making no mistake in arresting loiterers. No man that really wants to work in Indianapolis these days, if he be able-bodied, need be out of employment.

Keach is left without any excuse for postponing the Democratic city convention. If the Citizens' League does not like his ticket it should have time to get up one of its

Notwithstanding the solemn particularity with which Dr. Wiley's food tests are reported from Washington, the public has well-founded suspicion that they are of no practical value.

big shipbuilding company in the hands of a receiver and the Steel Corgiving its executive work into the hands of another man, things are coming rather thick and fast for Mr. Schwab.

Dr. Wiley has concluded his experiments with boracic acid and is giving his "borax squad" a rest. His statement of his observations is fully as clear to the average citizen as the report of our own experts on the city water.

In refusing to receive a petition from British Catholics relative to the persecution of Catholics in France, President Loubet has set an example that will probably be followed by the Russian government in the case of the Jews.

travorsed a new subject and untrodden been such that the excess revenues still round. He is mistaken. The history of exceeded calculations by nearly \$10,000,000 labor organizations had been exhaustively To prevent the withdrawal of the total

The officers of the United States squadron will be glad to get a little sea rest from the festivities at Kiel, but it will be brief, as they will soon have to undergo the same experience in England, and then in Portugal. They are in some danger of being killed with kindness.

The tariff plank adopted by the Iowa Re- point of agreement is in the necessity for publicans is a very sensible one. It pledges continued adherence to the policy of protection as a main factor in our national prosperity, but urges the occasional revision of tariff rates as varying conditions may require. The plank is one that can be indorsed by all Republicans.

The Bureau of Corporations attached to the new Department of Commerce will have an early opportunity to make itself useful by furnishing lists of stockholders in certain corporations which have contracts with the Postoffice Department that may be tainted with fraud. This is one of the advantages of a bureau of publicity.

The coal-mine horror reported from Wyoone of the most destructive of life that has occurred in this country The instantaneous killing of 235 men can be grasped in a mechanical sort of way, but the horrible details are quite beyond the power of the imagination to conceive. It | erty-stricken people, and, since government will probably be found that the accident was due to neglect of the mine owners to furnish proper safeguards, or carelessness of the miners, who take great risks in the midst of great dangers.

Gratifying results of the monetary legisation known as the Gold Standard Law to accumulate. One of the important provisions of the law was the authorization of banks with a mimimum \$25,000 in the smaller towns. During the year just closed 537 new national banks have been organized, of which 339 are in towns of less than 3,000 population, having a capital of \$25,000 or a little more. This means a very wide distribution of making facilities among agricultural comnunities, which have heretofore had to de- have been injurious and might have de-

lender with his Shylock propensities. means that the carload of cotton or corn or wheat for the country-side can be gathered and moved without taxing the life at half a dozen different points.

THE NIP-AND-TUCK CLUB. Those who read in yesterday's Journal the report of the last meeting of the Nipand-Tuck Club must have been struck by the rapidity with which the organization has developed from a small social gathering into an important political factor. The Journal is not informed as to the first beginning of the club, but it has been only a short time since it began to have more than local reputation. Starting simply as an annual assemblage of a few congenial spirits .50 cents | to renew personal associations and discuss the merits of a country dinner under conditions best calculated to promote appetite and digestion, it has developed into an organization whose membership includes some of the most distinguished citizens of the State and whose invitations to the now celebrated annual repast are eagerly accepted by lovers of good fare and good

The club derives its name from that of one of its founders, Mr. James Nipp, of New Castle and thereabout. When the hospitality and bonhomie of this gentleman had brought the annual assemblage of a few kindred spirits to a point where an organization and a name were necessary, it was natural to select his own name as a basis for it. From this the evolution of "Nip-and-Tuck" was easy. Everybody knows the meaning of this term. It signifies equality, or nearly so, in any contest or strife, like neck-and-neck in a horse race. It is a very suitable phrase to describe the annual contests which take place between | ury authorities were able to announce members of the club for gustatory su- the total receipts and expenditures during premacy and for leadership in oratory. Year after year it is nip-and-tuck among the fiscal year ended on Tuesday the reve them as to which shall excel in the disposi- | nues from all sources were \$558,887,926 and tion of fried chicken with "trimmings," in the expenditures were \$506,176,590, leaving the relation of veracious anecdotes and in a surplus of \$52,711,336. The surplus is unlifting the club to a higher plane of polit- necessarily large and will probably call cal thought. From present indications it seems likely

that the annual meetings of the club may

take on something of the character of the lord mayor's banquet in London. By common consent that has come to be regarded as the one festive event of the year in England, when ministers are expected to discuss public affairs and when even the prime minister will outline the future policy of the government. So the annual meeting of the Nip-and-Tuck Club is coming to be looked forward to as an occasion when Republican statesmen shall take the public into their confidence and disclose something of their hopes, plans and aspirations. At the meeting on Tuesday no less than four leading and popular Republicans announced their candidacy for Governor and one admitted that he was a receptive candidate for Vice President. These announcements begotten by contact with nature and to the disposition which men feel to become confidential when they find themselves under green trees and beside natural springs, but they were made unreservedly and were heard by so many persons that they cannot be disputed nor withdrawn. They constitute but a small part of the political information that was disseminated at the meeting, but it was not all as authoritative and reliable as this. With the catholic spirit that should characterize all such organizations, the club indorsed the candidacy of all the speakers with enthusiasm, and it will only remain for the Republican state convention to place one of the number on the ticket. The club has greatly simplified the work of the convention by indorsing all of them, thus signifying to the convention that it will make no mistake in nominating either one of them. The Journal takes pleasure in indorsing the action of the club in this matter and in hoping that it may live long and prosper.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The summary of operations of the United States treasury for the year ending June 30, published yesterday, shows a very tidy and healthy state of finances. With an available surplus of something over \$231,000,-000 the government will be able to start work on the Panama canal, redeem a few million dollars of debt, and still have plenty of money left over for any emergencies that may arise. Decreased internal revenue tax-President Mitchell, of the mine workers, ation shows up in a decrease of excess revhis forthcoming book as if it enues, but the prosperity of the country has treated long before Mr. Mitchell took it up. | amount of the treasury surplus from the channels of trade bank deposits secured by government bonds have been increased to over \$151,000,000, widely distributed through-

out the country in 710 banks. The science of government finance differs not a little from the rules for prosperity of the individual or business corporation, but in some points they agree, and the chief a comfortable cash balance backed by a sound credit. No government in the world has or has had quite so comfortable a cash balance as that of the United States at present, and no government has ever enjoyed quite so high a credit. French 3 per cents. were quoted yesterday at 96.85, and British consols, bearing 24 per cent., at 92 1-16, while United States 2 per cents. stood at 105% to 106%. The proof of sound financial theories is the result obtained, and, judged by this test, the theories applied since the inauguration of William McKinley, in 1897, have been eminently sound.

The bottom principle of good government finance must be the encouragement of the industry and thrift of the people by means of peace, preservation of order and wise legislation. Continuous war, internal disorders that threaten property rights, unwise experiments in industrial legislation and unsound currency schemes result in a povcan subsist only on the taxes contributed in one way or another by its people, its treasury must always very quickly show the results of bad or weak government or foolish legislation. We have to-day the pheomenon of a people contributing the largest revenue any government has known, and at the same time enjoying the greatest prosperity ever enjoyed by any people. From a financial point of view it comes pretty

The community owes a vote of thanks to the physicians who came to the rescue with an interpretation and construction of the recent report of experts regarding the city water supply. Long continuance of the state of doubt caused by the report would good largely upon the individual money veloped some new kind of a microbe that ty acres were sowed with seed. The work | would make an ideal candidate, as he is the knees that suffered so.

near being an ideal state of affairs.

It would have led to mental disease. More- will continue this summer. The nursery a practical farmer and the people of Inover, the task of boiling water during the dog days is one that most persons would reau intends to increase the size of the gladly escape unless it is made an imperative duty by assurance that it is necessary. | sufficient stock for the planting. It is in-Now that we know the bacteria found in the water are neither dangerous nor numerous we may continue to drink it with that freedom from apprehension that gives zest to everyday acts. The experts reported that in the samples of water which they analyzed "organisms were found which conformed in every particular to the colon bacillus," and also that "numbers of staphylocci were found." They did not say that these made the water unsafe or unfit to drink, but most persons dread that conclusion. In the absence of any explanation the colon bacillus seemed formidable enough to the average man or woman, and as for the staphylocci-well, nobody wanted to tackle them without knowing what was going to happen. But when we learn that every water in its natural state colon bacilli are always present and exist on the trees, in the grass, and in the air we breathe, and that their presence in water does not argue pollution, we feel relieved. As a very large proportion of the American people have been swallowing colon bacilli of the harmless variety, all their lives, as did their ancestors before them, and as the rate of longevity is steadily increasing it is safe to assume that moderate numbers found is not going agree, but they are all agreed on this

The accounts of the government are kept the fiscal year ended the day before. For peal of taxes is not nearly so difficult as imposing them, and yet it should be done

The art association acted wisely in choosing an Indianapolis architect to construct their profession and fully competent for any work they may be called on to do Many of the handsomest and best constructed buildings in the city-public buildings, business blocks and private residences-were designed and erected by Indianapolis men, but of late there has been a tendency to go outside for such work-with a result, in several notable cases, much be deplored. It stands to reason that an architect will put his best work on a building in his own town, where it is constantly under his supervision; on the other hand, an outsider must necessarily delegate much of his work to persons of perhaps inferior qualifications. The new art institute | was 'too much Hanly' in it.

Two happenings in this city yesterday were out of the ordinary. One was an appeal to the police for protection against a crowing rooster and the other was the hiving of a stray swarm of bees at one of the most frequented corners in the city. These bucolic events might lead casual readers to suppose that Indianapolis is just changing Texas steer sometimes creates a panic in the streets of New York, and it has not been long since a tiger leaped through a plate-glass window in Baltimore.

It will occur to a good many persons that Why not leave the floors bare and gather up the precious dust every day? Think, too, of the dust that has been carried in the lungs of the employes and for-

man who knocks her victim on the head in a brainier job than has yet been accomof the new profession.

The glorious Fourth is creeping up very quietly, but the small boy will see that it does not arrive unannounced.

That was an unusually brave lot of strikers in Chicago that attacked a number of working girls.

THE HUMORISTS.

A Ticklish Job. If you were the monarch of Servia

'Twould certainly somewhat unnervia To think every night As you blew out the light Of how your dear subjects might servia.

The Old Lady From Dover. There was an old lady of Dover

Who baked a fine apple turnover. But the cat came that way, And she watched with dismay The overturn of her turnover.

-July St. Nicholas.

George's New Vehicle.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. "George has a new kind of automobile." "Has he? I haven't seen it." "Yes. It's hydraulic, I think. We were all talking about electric autos, and steam ones,

and gasoline ones, and George spoke up quick and said he was traveling on the water wagon."

Life in the Country. The farmer stood at the gate and waited for word from his wife, who had climbed to the

"Is there an automobile coming from either direction?" he asked. "No." she answered.

"Then it is safe to cross the road," he said with a sigh of relief.

In courtship's happy days gone by, Before they joined their fates, He loved to hold her dainty shoes

Philadelphia Press.

And fasten on her skates. But romance now to him is dead, Such things he fain would scoff And when he carries home a skate He takes his own shoes off.

McLandburgh Wilson. Hard to Please.

"I hear you're living in a flat now." "Yes; we had to give up our house. It was too big; my wife was always afraid of burglars "There isn't much fear of their breaking into

"No; but she isn't satisfied. It makes her shiver to think how much nearer they'd be to us

Tree-Planting in Nebraska.

One hundred acres of land in the sand hills of the Dismal river forest reserve, Nebraska, were planted this spring by the Bureau of Forestry. On eighty acres 100,000 ne seedlings were set out; the other twen-

which will hold 2,000,000 seedlings. The bunursery gradually so as to make it grow enough seedling trees every year to furnish tended ultimately to turn the whole of the Niobrara and Dismal river reserves, which are now barren sand hills, into forest by planting. The Dismal river reserve includes 6,000 acres, the Niobrara reserve 126,000. A survey of the boundaries of the Niobrara reserve will be made this summer by E. J. Moore, of the Bureau of Forestry.

THE DRIFT OF POLITICS.

'What is back of Frank Hanly's candi-

dacy for Governor?" This is the question that has been most requently asked by men interested in State politics during the past week, since it was taken for granted that he would be in the ace and after he made his formal announcement. Various answers have been offered. It has been suggested that Senator Beveridge and Representative E. D. Crumpacker, of the Tenth district, would | remark: be the men most deeply interested in seeing Mr. Hanly a candidate for Governor, because if he entered that contest he could not interfere with their plans to succeed themselves. Mr. Hanly has made the race for Congress and for the Senate, and in Beveridge found him a hard man to defeat. He might, under the circumstances, be a formidable candidate next year against either one, unless he could be switched into the gubernatorial fight. This explanation of what was behind the Hanly movement has appealed to many who have discussed the situation.

Mr. Haply himself, when the question was put to him, smiled and said there was nothng behind his candidacy other than a desire to be Governor, a belief that he stood a fair chance of securing the nomination and the encouragement of a number of his friends. This explanation is confirmed by Mr. Hanly's friends, but it is pointed out as highly probable that when the forces have lined up it will be discovered that there are influences behind the Lafayette man of far more significance.

And now comes a later theory. A Repubwell versed in all the intricacies of the pois at least entitled to consideration as in- | keeping the Lord's counsel to himself. genious and interesting.

only real explanation of the Hanly boom," the Beveridge people will doubtless be glad those who are not friendly to Beveridge and who are planning to defeat the senator for re-election. To do this they may be cominate and elect him. But while all this s going on, they may be conducting a quiet campaign to secure control of the next Legislature. As an explanation of their activty and interest in the electilon of members of the Legislature, they could say that they were merely working for the success tion they can count noses and if they have majority of the Republican representa tives and state senators, they can elec-Hanly United States senator. If they can't do this, Hanly would still be Governor, and they would not have made their shrewd fight altogether in vain. "Or, this same play could be made with the object of electing some other man to succeed Beveridge. The scheme would

work just as well that way as the other. and it might be more effective by reason of the fact that some of the workers might balk on the first proposition because there "I would not attempt to argue in support of this theory. In fact, I am not sufficienty interested one way or the other to take the slightest part in the contest, but as an observer I have been interested in a little harmless speculation. The theory I have outlined seems as plausible as any of the

others I have heard, and you may take it for what it's worth.' x x x In this connection it may be mentioned by intimating that if he persisted in getting into the race they would retaliate by bringing out a candidate for secretary of state against Dan Storms. By this they hoped to alarm Storms and his friends to such a in no other.' degree that they would use their influence to keep Hanly from becoming a candidate. Hanly's formal announcement of his candi-

he called the bluff. Charles Kirkpatrick, of New Richmond who represented Montgomery county in the House during the last session of the Legislature, is at the Claypool. He is an ardent Chicago has developed a female highway- Beveridge man-Beveridge from the top of evening if he would seek to return to the plished by any of the Indianapolis members | House in order that he might be able to cast a vote for the re-election of the junior

dacy is good and sufficient evidence that

senator, he said: "I think now that I'll be a candidate for renomination, although it's a little early and I can't tell what may turn up to change my intentions before the campaign opens. Everything is in good shape in Montgomery county now, so far as I am concerned, and I know of nothing to keep me out of the race. I don't know whether I would have opposition. Mr. Kirkpatrick attended the Beveridge over, they do not fail to pour into the stomlove feast at Indiana Mineral Springs a | ach a lot of coffee at breakfast time, and few weeks as when the senator spen day or two with H. L. Kramer, and he said that they had a great time. It has been understood that the question of Mr. Beveridge and the vice presidency was

cussed at that meeting, but Mr. Kirkpat- may result from the no-breakfast folly it rick says the matter was not talked of while he was there. "I don't believe the senator wants th nomination for Vice President," he said, "for I think he is content with his work in the Senate. Of course, if the nomination were virtually thrust at him, as it was at Roosevelt three years ago, he might accept, for it's hard to conceive of anyone's refusing that honor. He would make a strong man for second place on the ticket.' "Which of the candidates for Governor

is strongest in your county?" "I don't know," replied Mr. Kirkpatrick. "for I haven't talked that question with any of our people. Personally I am inclined to believe that the man who gets the nomination will have Frank Hanly to beat. However, I have not picked a favorite as yet. The race is too young and I shall not be surprised if there are one or two other candidates in the field before the campaign is on in earnest. The Ninth district will be the fighting ground for all the candidates as there is no man in the race from the district and all of them will be free to go in and fight for the dele-

Jerome Herff, of Peru, one of Democracy's stalwarts, was at the Grand yesterday. He was inclined to dodge questions as to his political plans, but he is generally regarded as a probable candidate for the nomination for state treasurer.

X X X

The New Castle Daily Press, the paper recently acquired by Charles S. Hernly, former chairman of the Republican state committee, is out with an editorial indorsing J. Frank Hanly for Governor, and claiming to be the first paper in Indiana to advocate his nomination. New Castle is in the Sixth district, open ground for all the gubernatorial candidates so far in the race.

David A. Myers, of Greensburg, chairman of the Republican county committee of Decatur county, was here yesterday, and called at Senator Beveridge's office.

Senator Fairbanks is expected home today or to-morrow from an extended Eastern trip, during which he has attended a meeting of the McKinley memorial fund trustees and delivered addresses at two notable affairs-the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the battle of Monmouth, at Freehold, N. J., and the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Lancaster,

Zach M. Scifres, of Salem, twice a member of the lower branch of the State Legislature and one of the leaders on the minority side, was in the city yesterday on legal business. Incidentally he found time to discuss politics and took occasion launch a boom for W. W. Stevens, of Washington county, for the Democratic nomination for Governor. He says Stevens

farmer candidates for Governor. Mr. Stevens is at present a member of the Indiana world's fair commission from the Third district.

Mr. Scifres was not prepared to announce

whether he will be a candidate for renomination as representative. George P. Haywood, of Lafayette, was

here yesterday. William A. Wallace, of Washington, the new county clerk of Daviess county, was in the city yesterday and called at the offices of the Indiana senators.

x x x James P. Goodrich, of Winchester, Republican State chairman, was here a few hours yesterday on business. XXX

night, and while he could not be drawn "Well, sir, I don't know of anything that affords a man as much pleasure as making

a race for State office. The traveling around did not promise much in the immediate over Indiana and meeting people and mak- future other than to be 'a white man's buring friends and acquaintances are well worth all the time and money it takes sting of sarcasm and of caricature. Here to make a thorough canvass, whether a man wins or not. I wouldn't have missed each instance Mr. Crumpacker and Mr. the experience for three times what it cost me, for I have never enjoyed myself more in my life, and I know a lot of people and have a lot of friends I wouldn't otherwise have made. Mr. Fitzpatrick made the race for clerk of the Supreme Court last year and is regarded as a probable candidate in the next campaign for that office, but he says he is not planning that far ahead now.

VINDICATION OF NOAH.

Flood Warnings Fell on Deaf Ears in Missouri as Then.

Kansas City Star. It has been wondered many times why, since Noah was a just man, that he did not warn his neighbors and acquaintances of the flood which was to ravage the earth. In the centuries which have followed, ican politician of state prominence, who is Noah's reputation for kindliness and humanity has been subjected to many relitical game, advances an explanation that | proaches for his apparent selfishness in

But it must not be forgotten that Noah "I'm not prepared to suggest this as the was wise. The Book of Genesis relates he said, "but I do not accept the theory that | into the ark, and in that period he had acthe Beveridge forces are behind it, although | quired the knowledge of a ripe experience. Human nature was the same in the early me that the men really back of Hanly are cycles of time as it is in this twentieth Christian century. Six hundred years of personal contact with it had taught the father of Shem and Ham and Japheth that supporting Hanly for Governor, hoping to no man ever did and no man ever will pay any heed to a warning that a flood is coming. With a sapiency commensurate with his years Noah saved his breath, not knowing how long his head might be under

> It is time enough, in all conscience, that this slight measure of justice should be accorded the builder of the ark. If there were no better moral to be drawn from the recent floods in the Kaw and Missouri rivers than a cumulative vindication of Noah, those disasters would not have been without their beneficent consequence. A week ago last Friday word came down from the Kaw river that North Topeka was under water, and a perfect deluge was pouring down on Kansas City. Two days later it caught everybody in this devoted city as totally unprepared as if "the fountains of the deep were all broken up and the windows of heaven were opened." Then warnings were sent on down the river. The immensity of the volume of water, which in the courst of nature would have to flow on down past other cities, was described Noah would have known better. Keeping in mind especially that it was St. Louis which had to be awakened, he would have saved himself trouble and held his peace. St. Louis, of course, paid no attention to the flood warnings. If the people of that city thought of the matter at all, they must have supposed that the Missouri river would like Kansas City so well that it stay here and refuse to run down nill. In other words, they did not take into account the gravity of the situation. They seem to have profited not at all by the experiences of people further up the river, and are now suffering a loss which might have been avoided in great part.

Noah was right, and Edmund Burke acknowledged it when he said, "Experience is the school of mankind and they will learn

The No-Breakfast Fad.

American Medicine. The no-breakfast fad illustrates the fatal and foolish tendency of humanity to go from drink at all. If we have been hogs, let us eration and avoidance of extremism who feel that they must be vegetarians. No breakfast is their latest reaction. To the do-nothings and the fussers-about-themselves this nonsense may do no harm, but for people who work with muscle or brain the faddism can do nothing but injury. It will perhaps end in coffeeism and drugism or some other pernicious evidence of lack of balance and control. Many Europeans make merry or wax disgusted over "the American breakfast," but they are easily caught up by the observation that they eat late at night, so that in the morning the stomach or intestines are still filled with undigested and unassimilated food. Moreof their five or six meals a day. The stomach should be empty on going to bed, and if so the normal system demands a breakfast of good food soon after rising. people do not properly regulate their general dietary and personal habits.

The Good of Mission Work.

New York Tribune. "The principal value of mission work?" times I'm inclined to think it's the broadthemselves undergo. We see human nature, utterly different point of view from that gained in any other way. We see the beauty, nobility, heroism of even 'heathen' character, and while I am no less a Christian than when, a quarter of a century ago, I started out in the work with a zeal that was ready to burn every other thing but my particular form of religion off the face of the earth, still," with a smile, "I am able now to see what really good Christians Confucius and

Buddha and the rest of them really were.' School Advertising.

Philadelphia Record. A school manager who uses a great deal of newspaper space says that formerly he depended for publicity mainly on pamphlets and advertisements in the magazines. Now he realizes that a large proportion of the people he wants to reach neglect to send for the catalogue and do not read the magazines; but they do read the newspapers, His change of policy has brought him better results than he had ever known.

An Example Worth Following. Philadelphia Record.

employment by the strike have given proof over to New Jersey to help the farmers some breezes of the country.

Morning on the Prairies. Over the prairies throb wild ecstasies

As the white dawn lifts high the gates of Night and props them open with the morning star; The meadow-lark shouts out his soul's delight, And through the doors of Day that stand ajar A laughter sweeps and rides upon the breeze. -Ernest Raymond Simon, in July Lippincott's.

Transpacific Knees Approaching. Salt Lake Tribune. A Honolulu young woman who secured

divorce because her husband caused her to kneel daily during long prayers is going on the stage, where interested people may see

PLEA FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Major E. W. Halford Speaks at Wesley tion of white men. Bicentenary.

Washington Post. "New questions are before us; new problems have arisen. But a little time has elapsed since the Nation was jostled out of its complacency and with startling suddenness found its flag unfurled across distant seas. We could have got along very well with Cuba and the West Indies and even with Hawaii. These names had become more or less familiar through years of debate and more or less of frequent intercourse. It had come to be understood that these islands were quite essential to our territorial integrity-to what might be Ed V. Fitzpatrick, of Portland, is cer- called the rectification of a scientific frontainly a philosopher. He was here last tier; that they might, indeed, become sources of revenue to the national treasinto a discussion of State politics so far ury as well as afford fields for commercial as candidates are concerned, he made this exploitation, thereby increasing the already plethoric money bags of business kings. But the Philippines were a different proposition. We had no familiarity with it. It den.' It fell readily beneath the quip and and there were a chosen few who saw. in what the heedless many called a contretemps, the finger of the Almighty, the clear indication of the open door of a great op-portunity and of an imperative duty. Even in the Senate of the United States a Methodist bishop and statesman became the butt of ridicule because he dared to say that the presence of the United States in the Philippines was in obedience to the providence of God. If some visionless timeservers could have their way the United States would have scuttled out of the Orient faster than it went in, leaving the people there forsaken and helpless, and abandoning the coign of vantage whence the Nation can play a worthy part in the great drama, the overture to which already

> arrests the attention of mankind. "Even now, while the scuttle policy seems to have been pretty well sidetracked, there still can be heard in the land a sigh over a burden and a privilege. Men who see noth- lic over their counters as their existing ing above and beyond the dollar mark, who are conscious of nothing but themselves and of their own petty interests, cautiously ask, 'Will it pay?' in the sense whether, from the very first, there shall come profitable tribute from the little brown people who have so strangely become members of our family. And even the church, broadly speaking, has but only half awakened to the voice of the Almighty as He may be heard in the thunder of Dewey's guns.

"For many months an effort has been people of America to the necessity of an adequate representation of American cause there, throughout the whole Orient. It was my duty to ask for \$200,000 for a Young Men's Christian Association building and work in Manila for the care and housing of our own American young men, who are in that tropical land by the thousands under the fiercest moral exposure, as well as for the large and growing number of splendid Filipino boys and young men coming, for the first time, into contact with new forces and influences introduced by American occupation. As yet, the sponsive ears; but I am hopeful that what has been so generously done by America for the young men of other lands will be done for the young men of our own landthat new section of America lying fallow under the Southern Cross. I should add, with thankfulness, that within a day or two indications have reached me that attention has at last been arrested to this matter in influential quarters.

"I have been authorized to ask the Methodists of America for \$100,000 for our church work in the Philippines-a work imperious and instant in its demand, and as rich in promise of results as is the exuberance of tropical verdure and fruitage. Only a few days since, when in New York on these errands, a gentleman high in posi-tion and influence, whom I love and honor as I do few men, said to me with an illconcealed sneer: "'Major, we are tired of the

"Well, God help us if that be so. God is not tired of the Philippines, and 'that tired feeling' on our part will neither ex- | was adopted, with the result which is now cuse us nor relieve us. We have had the Philippines five years; God has had the Angle-Saxons for a thousand years. It may be true that many of our people, both in church and state, are growing tired of the Philippines. This is not the Wesley spirit. It is not the spirit in which, and by which, problems are solved successfully, burdens carried heroically and victoriously, and God's purposes in the world taken forward to realization. But I am persuaded that my friend's remark represented but the froth of the tide. The great body of American people are true to their heredity, their conscience, and their ideals. The United States did not happen. It is the preparation of the ages. Look into its genealogy, and see what has been poured into its strain. Mark well the costliness of the matrix out of which the new nation was born; count the centuries of discipline through which it has to its inherited and acquired power. It will be worthy of its history; it will measure up to its marvelous opportunities; it will discharge its God-imported duties reverently, chivalrously, with the patient faith, if need be, of 'Him who reckons each

of His days a thousand years. 'We shall have a revival of the spirit from this Wesley bi-centenary. Methodists-and all the world is Methodist to-day-we shall catch the Promethean spark and feel the inspiration of the

heroic days." DANGEROUS IGNORANCE.

Education of Negroes Is Mississippi's Only Hope.

Correspondence in Washington Post. I had an opportunity to go out into the country beyond Indianola and to work. He is not a particularly desirable His conversation is strictly biblical in a way, because he says but little beyond "Yes, boss," and "No, boss." The negroes in the field do not look downtrodden nor particularly abused. On the whole they were dressed for their work about as well repeated a homecoming missionary who as the average farm laborer in the North. had grown gray in the field, "well, some- | The presence of women in the cotton fields adds picturesqueness to the country which ening, humanizing process the workers one misses in the North, because the coithe heathen human nature we have been | faces by the radiance of their attire, and sent to teach, at first hand, and from an | there is none so poor as not to have an effective turban or a brilliant apr The most casual contact with the negroes in the fields, however, demonstrates his immense inferiority to the farm laborer of New York or Illinois. He is not of the

same class at all and, aside from all polit-

stract right and wrong, it must be admit-

must necessarily be treated in a different

ical speculation and from questions of ab-

way politically and socially from the farm laborer of the North. The negro in the fields and along the roadside is as goodnatured a peasant as the sun ever shone upon. He is almost childishly happy and I can youch for the fact that he does not much care to vote. He makes an excellent laborer under supervision, but if left to nimself will idle the day away with tranquil complacency. He is densely, hopelessly, predominantly ignorant. The census figures as to the negro in the South do not begin to explain the real situation According to the official returns about cne-third of the negroes in this county cannot read or write. As a matter of actual fact, however, it is manifest that the actual per cent. of ignorant negroes is the census enumerators many negro families were all put down as able to read and Many of the young textile workers of write, whereas, in many cases, the only one thus accomplished in a whole family would be a little child, whose gifts in that line would probably not be more striking of their good sense and of their ability to than those witnessed in the lowest grade of make the best of the situation by going a city grammar school. The illiteracy of the negroes cannot be compared to that of good wages they will exchange for a space | come to the North from Europe as imthe stifling air of the mill for the whole- migrants. The negroes have an ignorance all their own entirely aside from their inability to read or write. It is the ignorance of childhood, of unadulterated barbarism,

> believe, are the best common laborestly ers in the world, and certainly so for a hot climate. Few of them know how old they are; they cannot remember things a few years back; their notions of the government are of the vaguest possible character, they make contracts with the white men without the slightest conception of their meaning, and they break those contracts whenever it is to their advantage to do so. The ignorance of the field negro is almost comprehensible to the average Northern man. They are not vicious, and are unmoral rather than immoral. There is no

but not of savagery.

espect, and their ignorance is not because they are colored men, but because they have never had an opportunity to learn anything at all, either from their books, from their parents or from close observa-

They are a threat to the community in

which they exist just as any other large body of ignorance would be, but the raw material in the negro, I believe, is as good as in the white man. Unfortunately, however, not 1 per cent. of the negroes in the rural "beats" of Sunflower county has an ordinary common school education, and while they are not naturally vicious, they are so ignorant, so naturally suspicious of the white man, and so easily led by the few half-educated men of their own race, there is a good deal of justification for the belief that unless their ignorance is removed by a far greater application of the iblic school system than the State of Mississippi has shown any disposition to adopt, the time must come when by mere force of numbers the black man will drive the white man out of the Yazoo delta. The very salvation of the State of Mississippl rests in the education of its negroes, and yet at this very time a man of the name of Vardaman is running for Governor, and they tell me he will be elected on a platform which involves the division of the State school fund, thus leaving the negro to provide for his own educatio which means fewer schools for the negrot and more pistols for the whites, until in the fullness of time Mississippi becomes all black and all ignorant. It is a short-sighted policy at best, but the school problem in the south is something which requires more than casual study.

REVERSED TWO-CENT STAMP.

Why the Stuart Portrait of Washington Was Accepted.

Washington Letter. The new two-cent postage stamps to replace the "Mr. Dooley" issue will be putout without formal heralding. No official annonucement will be made of their advent, but when they are ready they will be quietly sent to such postmasters as may have made requisitions for more stamps, and the postmasters will pass them out to the pubstocks exhaust themselves. There may be an interval, therefore, of some months before the smaller offices open traffic in them, while they will be in daily use at the

arger ones. When the question first arose as to what egends should go upon the current issue of stamps, heed was paid to the demands of sundry educational institutions that they should include the name of the statesman or hero represented in the portrait with the years of his birth and death. This, of course, involves a sacrifice of the artisstands little show for its life in a big government department. It seems strange that in a country where so much is made both of the popular choice of the governing few and of the instruction of the masses the people in history and politics, is should be necessary to label all the effigies of great men in newspaper cartoons and on postage stamps, like unfamiliar objects in are either the most ignorant or the least observing of people regarding their public men. At the time the authorities of the Postoffice Department were discussing what head of Washington should appear it was decided that the Stuart portrait would be preferable to the Houdon claim, but he stood his ground and offered a wager that the first ten persons who might be indiscriminately approached with the question, would not be able to tell who was portrayed in the Houdon profile. The challenge was promptly accepted, and, stationing themselves in the nearest corridor, the party proceeded to stop and question the passers-by. Of the ten interrogated only two could answer correctly. Later, a number of the party, being still unsatisfi tossed across his desk to a chance visitor in his office a stamp of the series of 1890, and asked: "Whose head is that?" The visitor was a business man of average intelligence. He scanned the profile closely, and then handed it back with a sheepish air. ought to know," he confessed, 'but I don't It was largely on the strength of these exepriments that the Stuart full-face

MAINE'S FIRST ARTILLERY.

Regiment That Lost Most Heavily in

the War for the Union. Portland (Me.) Argus. Maj. Charles J. House, clerk in the office the labor commissioner, and Capt. Horace H. Shaw, of Portland, have about

completed the history of the First Maine Heavy Artillery, which was mustered into service in Bangor, Aug. 21, 1862. The history of the First Maine Heavy Artillery is of special interest from the fact that it lost more men than any other of the four thousand regiments in the civil

war, a total of 441, as against the sec heaviest loser, the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, with a record of 361. The loss of this Maine regiment at Petersburg was the heaviest of any regiment in a single action, the number killed and subsequent deaths from wounds being 242 against 207 in the Eighth New York at Cold Harbor. The Maine loss of 155 at Spottsylvania was the third heaviest of any regi-ment in a single action. There were 2,200

men originally enlisted in this Maine regiment, 219 hailing from Bangor. The loss to the regiment during the thirtysix days from May 19 to June 18, 1864, in-clusive, was 404 killed, 789 wounded and 15 taken prisoners, making a total loss in this short period of 1,208.

During the three days' battle of Petersburg the Second Army Corps, composed of eighty-four regiments and four batteries, lost 59 commissioned officers, 14 of whom, or almost 24 per cent., were officers of the battles of Spottsylvania and Petersburg there were a total of 746 members of the regiment wounded. At the four engagements of Cold Harbor, Boydton Road, slege of Petersburg and Deatonville there was a total of 112 wounded. The greatest number taken prisoners at any one time was at Jerusalem Plant Road, June 22, 1864, when 22 went off with the enemy. There are 537 survivors scattered over various sections of Maine and Massachusetts, a few having drifted to the West and South. The only field officers now living above the rank of captain are Maj. C. V. Crossman, of Bangor, and Brevet Brig. Gen. Charles Hamlin,

reporter of decisions. "WELFARE WORK."

Industrial Betterment in a Chicago

Factory. John R. Commons, in Review of Reviews But Miss Beeks did not limit herself to the bare necessities. She made the McCormick establishment, indeed, a model facted that the Southern plantation negro tory. She naturally began with the women and girls in the twine mill, numbering 500, and from them gradually extended her work to the 6,000 men in the other departments. One of the early things she did for these girls was to fit up their dressing room with a good supply of mirrors. Owing to the heavy dust about the machines, the girls are compelled to change their clothing before going to work, and to wear a closefitting cap which entirely hides the hair, Miss Beeks's feminine sense hit upon mirrors as an essential, and this was certainly a mark of insight, for it is said to have endeared her to all of the girls. She then induced the company to experiment with a system of ventilation to remove the dust. which is very injurious, and which was ultimately removed entirely. She estable much larger. In making their returns to a luncheon room and placed it in charge of a committee of the employes co-operating with the company. Here a good meal can be had for 12 cents. Rest rooms were provided. Toilet rooms, hot water, towels and soap, lockers for clothing, a dancing platform, planos, are among the conveniand attractions. It is worth observing that the girls make use of the dancing platform and piano every day at noontime. Mise gather fruits and berries. Besides earning the most densely ignorant whites who Beeks organized the Sisal Club, named after the fiber from which the twine is made, and made this club a center of amusement. An opera company was organized, trained by an employe, and the four performances, given solely by the factory talent, were praised by 8,000 employes as superior to anything on the stage, They are happy and placid, and, I honstupendous field day was inaugurated where 12,000 employes and friends gathered for outdoor athletics. One of the most trying evils was that of the money sharks, and this she met by recommending a banking system for lending to worthy employer at nominal rates of interest.

Plenty of Time.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

Mr. Cleveland notes an "improved condition of thought" among members of his loubt of their susceptibility to education party. This seems cause for congratulating and refinement. They are human in every | a party which has nothing to do but think